

I have recently concluded a similar experiment with *Papilio nireus lyaeus* Dbl. As before, larvae were collected in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd instar and reared in full daylight in individual glass jars. Then, after they had produced their final, semi-liquid evacuation, they were transferred to rather larger glass jars, lined either inside or out, with a cylinder of sand paper and placed in a closed wooden box for thirty-six hours until pupation had been completed. Unfortunately far fewer *nireus* larvae were available, but the results were far more definite. On the smooth surface all the pupae (9) were of the green form (100%), on the rough four pupae were green and eight were purplish-brown (33 1/3: 66 2/3); *nireus* not having a pink pupal phase, unlike *demodocus*. — D. G. SEVASTOPULO, F.R.E.S., P.O. Box 95617, Mombasa, Kenya.

THALERA FIMBRIALIS SCOP.: SUSSEX EMERALD AND CLOSTERA ANACHORETA D. & S.: SCARCE CHOCOLATE-TIP AT DUNGENESS IN 1984. — On the 21st August 1984 at Dungeness, Kent, I took a male *T. fimbrialis*, in good condition generally but a trifle faded. It was a good night and I also noted there four male *Clostera anachoreta* and over 40 *Earias clorana* L.: Cream-bordered Pea. — G. SENIOR, 19 Chippenham Mews, London W9 2AN. [*T. fimbrialis* has become very much scarcer during the past decade, and the previous record of occurrence appears to have been one at Dungeness in 1980. — J.M.C.-H.]

IDAEA VULPINARIA H.S.: LEAST CARPET IN NOVEMBER. — On the morning of 1st November 1984, I was surprised to find a fresh male *I. vulpinaria* in the garden trap. The moth is a regular visitor in July but this is the first time I have met the species so late in the season. — R. G. CHATELAIN, 65 East Drive, Orpington, Kent BR5 2BY.

COMMOPHILA AENEANA HBN. IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — In 1984, a strong colony of this attractive Cochyliid was discovered independently by Brian Elliot and myself in a railway cutting in South East Nottinghamshire. The first specimens were seen in mid-June but the peak emergence period seems to have been in the first week of July when as many as 50 were seen flying on a hot, sunny afternoon. — MARK STERLING, Department of Law, University Park, Nottingham.

A CHANGE OF GENERIC NAME FOR THE COCOA MOTH, ACROCERCOPS CRAMERELLA (SNELLEN) (LEP.: GRACILLARIIDAE). — The cocoa moth or cocoa pod borer is an established pest in cocoa plantations in many parts of S. E. Asia; the larva bores into the green pods. The earliest reported infestations were from Java around 1895, and the species was described by Snellen in 1903 (in van Deventer, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 46: 84-86) and named *Gracilaria* [sic] *cramerella*. In 1912, Meyrick (in Wytzman, *Genera Insectorum*, fasc. 128: 18) transferred *cramerella* to the genus *Acrocercops*, and it has remained there up to the present time. Taxonomic studies

have shown, however, that it does not belong in *Acrocercops* but is congeneric with the New Zealand species *Conopomorpha cyanospila* Meyrick (1886, *Trans. Proc. N. Z. Inst.* 18: 183) (type-species of the genus). It is accordingly removed from *Acrocercops* and assigned to *Conopomorpha* Meyrick, 1886: *Conopomorpha cramerella* (Snellen, 1903), **comb. n.** — J. D. BRADLEY, c/o Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

A LATE RED ADMIRAL IN CO. DURHAM. — On the 1st November 1984, I saw a Red Admiral in our cottage garden on the 600 ft. contour line in Cotherstone in Teesdale, Co. Durham. I imagine it is unusual for this butterfly to appear at such an altitude so far north so late in the year. Dr. J. P. T. BURY, 71 Grange Road, Cambridge CB3 9AA.

DANAUS PLEXIPPUS L. IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN 1983. — A female specimen of this butterfly was found by a Mrs. Haynes on the 18th September 1983 in Dyrham Park, Hinton, nr. Bristol (ST 743 766). The butterfly was taken to the City of Bristol Museum for identification, where it now remains. — N. W. LEAR, 178 St. John's Lane Bedminster, Bristol BS3 5AR.

COLIAS CROCEUS GEOFF. — Five Clouded Yellows were observed during September 1984, one on 1st September flying aimlessly and settling occasionally in a field of lucerne four miles east of Dorchester, Dorset. On the 12th September, another was flying strongly south-westerly along the beach at Beer, Devon; and, at Seaton, Devon two were flying around and feeding on Valerian growing on the cliff side, and the other flying strongly westerly along the beach. — A. J. BALDWIN, 33 Defoe Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

BLAIR'S SHOULDER-KNOT: LITHOPHANE LEAUTIERI HESPERICA BOURSIN. — I would like to record the occurrence of a single example of this species on the 6th November 1983, at Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire (O.S.TL375634). The moth, a male, came to light on a cool night, when the catch was otherwise poor.

This species which I had previously taken in 1981 and 1982 in Ringwood, Hants, was first recorded in Britain at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in 1951 (Blair, *Entomologist*, 85: 123; idem *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 88:14) when a single specimen was taken at light. Two further specimens were recorded from Eastbourne in 1954 (Ellison, *Entomologist*, 88:9). A further two were taken in each of these localities in 1955 (Ellison, *Proc. S. Lond. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1955:25; Mere, *Ent. Gaz.*, 7:55 Kettlewell, *Entomologist*, 90:1), and in 1956 the species was in reasonable numbers on the Isle of Wight (Kettlewell, *loc. cit.*). Since then it has spread east and west along the south coast and is moving northwards. Its numbers have increased with this spread, so that in 1973 it was recorded as very common in some parts of east Sussex where its foodplant *Cupressus macrocarpa* grows (Pratt, *History of the Butterflies and Moths of Sussex*). This